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FOR RELEASE TO AMS OF MONDAY, AUGUST 23

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by Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter in Plains, Georgia, to Pierre Salinger, Roving Editor of L'Express, France's leading newsmagizine, to be published on Monday, August 23.

In the interview, Carter gives his views on Europe, Africa, how he conceives a Carter foreign policy, Concorde, sale of nuclear reprocessing plants, and detente.

This is the first, on-the-record interview granted by Carter to a foreign publication.

Text follows: 3,

INTERVIEW OF GOVERNOR JIMMY CARTER
PLAINS, GEORGIA
FRIDAY, AUGUST, 13, 1976

SALINGER: GOVERNOR LET ME START BY SAYING THAT IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN AND SAID THAT IF YOU BECOME PRESIDENT THAT A CARTER FOREIGN POLICY WILL NOT BE MUCH DIFFERENT THAN A NIXON OR A FORD FOREIGN POLICY. THAT THE OPTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE SO LIMITED IN FOREIGN POLICY. DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS?

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CARTER: THE ONLY ONE I KNOW THAT SAID, THIS WAS MR. KISSINGER. BUT I THINK THAT THERE WOULD BE SOME SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES. I HOULD HAVE A MUCH MORE OPEN EVOLUTION OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE CONGRESS BEING INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS AND NATURALLY INCLINED TO SUPPORT OUR POSITIONS MUCH MORE STRONGLY. IN THE PAST QUITE OFTEN THE DECISIONS HAVE REEN MADE IN A RACK ROOM AND WHEN MR. KISSINGER OR NIXON OR FORD SPOKE. IT WAS USUALLY WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEY WERE SPEAKING WITH A HOLLOW VOICE. ALSO, I WOULD MUCH MORE HEAVILY EMPHASIZE PREDICTABLE AND CONTINU-ING RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUR NATURAL ALLIES AND FRIENDS IN EUROPE, AND JAPAN AND THIS HEMISPHERE, SO AS WE MADE MAJOR CHANGES IN FOREIGN POLICY -- WHICH ARE INEVITABLE IN A FAST CHANGING WORLD -- THAT OUR NATURAL FRIENDS AND ALLIES WOULD WITH THOSE CHANGES AND THERE WOULD BE MUCH CLOSER : CONSULTATION. I WOULD BE INCLINED TO DO WHAT I COULD TO HONOR THE INCLINATION OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO SPEAK WITH A COMMON VOICE WHEN THEY CHOSE, WITHOUT INTERFERING IN THAT

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RELATIONSHIP OR WITHOUT TRYING TO FORCE UNILATERAL EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION AMONG EUROPEAN NATIONS WHEN THEY CHOSE TO SPEAK A GROUP. I THINK I WOULD BE MUCH TOUGHER IN BARGAINING WITH THE SOVIET UNION, BUT EQUALLY COMMITED TO SHARING OF COMMUNICATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS AND TRADE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND A SEARCHING OUT FOR A COMMON APPROACH TO THE RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, REDUCTION IN ARMS, INDEPENDENCE ON ARMS, OR REDUCTION IN THREAT WITH ATOMIC WEAPONS, ALLEVIATION OF A THREAT OF NORTH KOREA AGAINST SOUTH KOREA. THESE THINGS I WOULD SEEK A GOOD RE-LATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION. I THINK THE LAST POINT I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE BRIEFLY, IS THAT I THINK I WOULD HAVE A MUCH GREATER INCLINATION TO DEAL WITH THE DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE WORLD AS INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES WITH MORE STRENGTH AND MUCH MORE PURPOSEFUL APPROACH. THE APPOINTMENT OF HIGHLY Q QUALIFIED DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS. THESE WOULD ALL BE CHANGES IN THE POLICIES THAT HAVESBN INVOLVED UNDER FORD AND NIXON.

SALINGER! LET ME ASK YOU THIS AS A STUDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY. HOW OPEN CAN FOREIGN POLICY BE IN THE WORLD WE LIVE IN TODAY?

CARTER: WELL I FELT THAT OUR FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS WERE OUITE OPEN UNDER TRUMAN, AND ROOSEVELT, EISENHOWER AND KENNEDY.

TO TAKE ONE OF THOSE AS AN EXAMPLE, WHEN TRUMAN WAS PRESIDENT HE WAS AT FIRST, NOT LOOKED ON AS A STRONG LEADER WHEN HE IS RECAME PRESIDENT HE WAS NOT TIMID IN CHOOSING POWERFUL MEN TO BE SECRETARIES OF STATE, ACHESON, MARSHALL, HE NEVER FELT ANY THREAT TO HIS STATUS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE, THEY HOVED AGGRESSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TO ACHIEVE A CONTINUING BIPARTISAN SUPPORT WITHIN THE CONGRESS FOR THE MAJOR POLICIES THAT WERE INVOLVED. I THINK WHEN TRUMAN MADE DECISIONS CONCERNING AID TO TURKEY AND GREECE, OR THE POINT FOUR PROGRAM OF THE SO.

CALLED INUMAN DOCTRINE.OR THE NATO ALLIANCE OR THE FORMATION

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The Land

OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR THE RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL. REASONS FOR THOSE DECISIONS WERE MADE VERY CLEAR TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. ROOSEVELT USED A MECHANISM THAT I INTEND TO RESTORE, THE FIRESIDE CHATS, SO THAT AS WE EVOLVE POLICIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL WORLD THAT THE ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES THE COMPLICATED QUESTION MIGHT BE DESCRIBED PUBLICLY AND THINK THAT THERE CAN BE A GREAT DEAL OF OPENNESS. OBVIOUSLY YOU'D HAVE TO RESPECT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF DISCUSSIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES IF IT WAS THEIR STRONG DESIRE TO SEE THAT CONFIDENTIALITY MAINTAINED. AND WHEN, DECISIONS WERE IN THE FORMATIVE STAGE TO EXPRESS TO THE PUBLIC ALL THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS MIGHT_SOMETIMES RE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE IN MATTERS THAT RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY OR THERE WOULD BE A MISTAKE, BUT THE MISLEADING OF OUR PEOPLE DELIBERATELY OR THE EXCLUSION OF THE CONGRESS FROM A KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT OUR POLICIES ARE TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES COLLECTIVELY AND INDIVIDUALLY. I THINK CAN BE CORRECTED.

SALINGER: LOOKING AT THE UNITED STATES FROM EUROPE
MANY EUROPEANS SEE WHAT THEY THINK TO BE A MOVE TOWARDS
ISOLATIONISM AND PROTECTIONISM IN AMERICA. YOU HAVE BEEN MOVING
AROUND THIS COUNTRY TALKING TO PEOPLE. DO YOU SENSE THAT FEELING?

CARTER: NO. THERE IS A COMPLICATION HOWEVER, THAT CAN'T BE
DESCRIBED IN A ONE WORD ANSWER. MOST OF THE PEOPLE, FOR INSTANCE.
HERE IN GEORGIA, OR IN A MORE INLAND STATE LIKE 10WA.

NEBRASKA OR KANSAS, REALIZE THAT ALMOST EVERY DECISION MADE
IN THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCILS AFFECT THEIR LIVES PERSONALLY.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY MONETARY FUNDS IN DECISIONS, ENVIORNMENTAL QUALITY, FOOD RESERVES, PRODUCTION IN OR DEPENDENCE ON ATOMIC WEAPONS AND MANY, MANY, OTHERS.

THESE DECISIONS THAT ARE MADE AT INTERNATIONAL COUNCILS ARE
OF INTERSE INTEREST TO OUR PEOPLE AND FOR US TO WITHDRAW FROM I

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THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. ON THE OTHER HAND. I THINK THERE GREAT RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. TO GET MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES, AS WE DID WITH SUCH DEVASTATING RESULTS IN CAMBODIA AND VIET NAM, AS WE ALMOST DID IN THE CASE OF ANGOLA SO, A PROPER BLANCING OF THESE TWO COMMITTMENTS ON THE PART OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS SOMETHING THAT REQUIRES SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS, BUT I WOULD NEVER AGAIN GET MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, UNLESS OUR OWN SECURITY WAS DIRECTLY THREATENED, AND I WOULD PLAY A STRONG ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS. IN THE NATIO. ALLIANCE. IN TRADE MECHANISMS THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND HOPEFULLY WE WOULD APPOINT DIPLOMATS OF SUPERB QUALIFICATIONS WHO'D CAREFULLY PREPARE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. WE'D LET OUR VOICE BE FELT STRONGLY AS WE HSAPED OPINIONS OR POLICIES IN THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS AND I THINK THAT THIS WOULD BE NOT AN ISOLATIONIST ATTITUDE AT ALL, I DON'T THINK THAT THAT'S WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT.

SALINGER: YOU MENTIONED ANGOLA. MANY PEOPLE IN EUROPE FELT
THAT THE FAILURE OF THE CONGRESS TO BACK UP SECRETARY
KISSINGER IN SENDING SUPPLIES TO ANGOLA WAS A FAILURE TO STAND
UP TO THE SOVIET UNION. ALLOWED THEM TO MOVE INTO A VACUUM
IN ANGOLA. DO YOU FEEL THE SAME WAS A GOUT THAT

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CARTERI NO I THINK THAT AFTER THE CIRCUMSTANCES EVOLVED.

THERE WAS NO OTHER PROPER ACTION FOR THE CONGRESS TO TAKE.

THE VACUUM NO LONGER EXISTED. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE CUBANS HAD PRE-EMPTED OUR POSITION OF STRENGTH IN ANGOLA. WE HAD NOT CAREFULLY PREPARED OUR COUNTRY FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE PROTUGUESE AND I THINK THAT WHEN PRESIDENT FORD AND KISSINGER'S

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POLICY WAS MADE KNOWN I BELIEVE INADVERTENTLY TO THE PUBLIC,
THERE WAS AN ADVERSE REACTION THAT THE SITUATION HAD DETERIORATED
SO GREATLY IN THE ABSENCE OF PARTICIPATION BY THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE. OR THE CONGRESS OR THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT WAS GOING I
ON. I DON'T THINK OUR POLICY TOWARD" ANGOLA WAS CONSISTENT,
OR PERMANENT, OR PREDICTABLE, OR LONG RANGE IN NATURE NOR
PARTICULARLY DEDICATED TO WHAT WAS BEST FOR THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE
OR OURSELVES. IT WAS AN AFTER-THE-FACT REACTION TO A FAILURE
WHICH HAD RESULTED IN A PRE-EMPTED POSITION OF THE SOVIETS
AND CUPANS WITHIN ANGOLA.

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SALINGER! WHILE WE ARE ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT. WHAT SHOULD AMERICAN POLICY IN A CARTER ADMINISTRATION BE WITH RESPECT TO THE DESIRE FOR THE MAJORITY RULE IN RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICAT

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THE SHAPING OF OUR POLICY SHOULD BE COMPATIBLE WHEN POSSIBLE !!

WITH THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN.

STATES, AND I THINK THAT WE SHOULD USE THE GOOD SERVICES OF ...

OTHER INDIVIDUAL NATIONS WHEN POSSIBLE. FOR INSTANCE, THE ...

COUNTRIES THAT ARE LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF AFRICA...

HAVE A LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO BE INVOLVED IN EXPRESSING PUBLIC.

CARTER: WELL YOU ARE ASKING ME TO ANSWER A QUESTION THAT NO ONE ELSE HAS REEN ARLE TO ANSWER. OUR NATION IS IRREVOCABLY COMMITTED TO THE CONCEPT OF MAJORITY RULE WHETHER IT APPLIES TO PLACK OR WHITE PEOPLE. I WOULD ALSO RETAIN A COMMITTMENT TO THE RESOLUTION OF PROGRESS THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS. I WOULD DEFER THE OTHER NATIONS AS FAR AS ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN CONCERNED WHO HAVE A DIRECT LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY. FOR INSTANCE, GREAT BRITAIN IN RHODESIA, I WOULD NOT TRY TO PRE-EMPT GREAT BRITAIN THERE AS TO A CLAIM, I THINK DOMINION OVER RHODESIA. I WOULD TRY TO INCLUDE AS A PORITION OF OUR OWN PERSUASION THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN A GREATER DEGREE.

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OPINION PERHAPS IN TRADE RELATIONSHIPS, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIPS, TRANSPORTATION RELATIONSHIPS, AS THE CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN SOUTH AFRICA. I BELIEVE THAT THE FIRST CRITICAL CHANGES ARE GOING TO BE FACED IN RHODESIA, AND & THINK MAJORITY RULE THERE. IS INEVITABLE.

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SALINGER: LET ME MOVE TO THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT. THERE HAS
BEEN A CERTAIN AMBIVALENCE IN AMERICAN POLICY WITH REFERENCE
TO POLITICAL UNITY OF EUROPE. WHAT WOULD BE YOUR VIEW AS TO
WHAT THE AMERICAN POSTURE SHOULD BE, VIS A VIS THE DESIRE OF
EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNITY?

CARTERI WELL OF COURSE, THAT'S A DECISION TO BE MADE BY THE

EUROPEAN NATIONS THEMSELVES. I SEE NO REASON FOR US TO TRY
TO INFLUENCE THE FORMATION OF CLOSER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
TIES AMONG THE NATIONS OF EUROPE. I PERSONALLY FAVOR THE
CONCEPT AND WHEN REQUESTED TO DO SO BY THE LEADERS OF EUROPEAN
NATIONS WOULD LEND ASSISTANCE ECONOMICALLY OR THROUGH PUBLIC

THAT SHOULD CERTAINLY BE ACCEPTED BY US.

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STATEMENTS TO ENCOURAGE SUCH COOPERATION AND CLOSER ALLIANCE. AS I SAID EARLIER IN THE INTERVIEW, THAT WOULD BE ONE OF THE CHANGES I THINK COULD BE MADE. I DON'T SEE ANY PARTICULAR ADVANTAGE, TO BE DERIVED FOR OUR COUNTRY TO TRY TO FORCE THE EUROPEANS TO DEAL WITH US ON MONENTARY OR TRADE MATTERS IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS. I THINK IF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS PREFER TO SPEAK WITH A COMMON VOICE THAT

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NATIONS MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS. I WOULD TRY TO HELP IN ANY WAY!

THAT I COULD TO BRING ABOUT THOSE CHANGES AS REQUESTED BY THE

LEADERS OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS AND BELIEVE IT WOULD BE TO DUR IT

ADVANTAGE TO SEE A MORE UNIFIED EUROPE AS A GENERAL CONCEPT.

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SALINGER! MANY OF THOSE WHO FAVOR THE UNITY OF EUROPE POLITICALLY HAVE AS A PART OF THAT UNITY AN INDEPENDENCE FROM AMERICAN POLITICAL DOMINATION OR AMERICAN POLICY. HOW FAR CAN EUROPE GO IN THIS INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT BOTHERING AMERICAN POLICY, WITHOUT AMERICAN POLICY HAVING TO INTERVENE IN SOME WAY?

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CARTERI WELL THERE'S SUCH A TREMENDOUS COMMONALITY OF PURPOSE THAT EXIST BETWEEN OUR NATION AND EUROPE THAT TO BE COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT OF ONE ANOTHER IS IMPOSSIBLE. WE ARE MUTUALLY DEPENDENT FOR PEACE, AND SECURITY, FOR TRADE OPPORTUNITIES AND THROUGH CUSTOM AND HERITAGE. SO I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANY THREAT OF THAT BEING PURSUED BY OURSELVES OR BY THE EUROPEAN NATIONS I DON'T HAVE ANY INCLINATION I WANT TO DOMINATE ANY NATION IN EUROPE OR EUROPE AS AN ENTITY IN POLITICAL MATTERS OR IN ECONOMIC MATTERS. I THINK A STRONG AND PROPEROUS AND DYNAMIC EUROPÈ IS AN ADVANTAGE TO US. I THINK THERE ARE SOME AREAS FOR CLOSER COOPERATION. FOR INSTANCE, IN THE APPROACH TO PRODUCTION AND TRADE BARRIERS, IN DEALING WITH THE NATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE IN THE RETENTION OF ADEQUATE GRAIN RESERVES. IN WORKING TOGETHER FOR MORE FREE UTILI-ZATION OF THE OCEANS, FOR DEALING WITH POPULATION EXPLOSIONS, FOR POLLUTION CONTROL, FOR THE REDUCTION IN DEPENDENCE ON ATOMIC WEAPONS, FOR THE REDUCTION IN THE SALE OF ALL WEAPONS TO COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THAT ORGINATE IN DUR NATION, IN FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES, THOSE ARE COMMON PURPOSES THAT WE NEED TO EXPLORE AND THE NEED IS OBVIOUS; TO ME. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE STRENGTH OF NATIO MAINTAINED WITH MODERIZATION OF WEAPONS WITH A MORE SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TOWARD A STANDARDIZATION OF DESIGN. WITH PERHAPS A REORIENTATION : 3 OF REPLACEMENT OF DEFENSE FORCES, WITH A CONTANT INCLINATION TO REASSESS THOSE INNER-RELATIONSHIPS AS A KNOWN PART OF THE". PROCESS SO THAT WE DON'T BECOME DORMANT. THOSE KIND OF RELATIONSHIPS OUGHT TO BE PURSUED AND THEY CAN BE EFFECTUATED

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I BELIEVE WITHOUT ANY SEMPLANCE OF DOMINANCE BY US. OR INDEPENDENCE OF THAT POTENTIAL DOMINANCE ON THE PART OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS. THE MUTUALITY OF PURPOSES IS WHAT I SEE AS AN OVERRIDING CONSIDERATION.

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SALINGER: WHAT SHOULD BE THE AMERICAN POSTURE WITH REGARD TO THE RISING POWER OF COMMUNISIM IN WESTERN EUROPE COUNTRIES. PARTICULARLY, IN ITALY AND IN FRANCE?

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CARTER: I DEPLORE THE RISE OF COMMUNISM AND BELIEVE THAT IN MANY AN INSTANCES IT'S BEEN ENHANCED BY A WEAKNESS OR AN INABILITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES TO GOVERN PROPERLY. IN SOME INSTANCES, CORRUPTION HAS BEEN A FACTOR. IN SOME INSTANCES A LACK OF COMPETENCE HAS BEEN A FACTOR, IN SOME INSTANCES A BREAKDOWN IN THE CLOSENESS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE NATIONS HAVE BEEN A FACTOR. SO I DEPLORE THE ADVANCES OF COMMUNISM AND THINK IT BEST A WAY TO PREVENT AN ESCALATION OF COMMUNISTIC CONTROL OVER GOVERNMENTS IS TO MAKE THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE WORK. 1 DON'T THINK THAT WE SERVE A USEFUL PURPOSE IN TRYING TO INTERFERE DIRECTLY OR OVERTLY IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS. FOR US TO THREATEN CITIZENS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY THAT IF YOU VOTE A CERTAIN WAY WE'LL PUNISH YOU MILITARILY OR ECONOMICALLY OR POLITICALLY. IS PROPABLY A COUNTER PRODUCTIVE AND I WOULD HOPE THAT THE NATIONS OF THE NATO COMMUNITY CAN LET THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE AND OF ITALY UNDERSTAND THAT COMMUNISTS HAVE A DIVIDED LOYALTY. QUITE OFTEN AND THAT THEIR LOYALTY MIGHT VERY WELL BE TO THE NATIONS, SOVIET UNION, EASTERN EUROPE, THAT ARE A POTENTIAL! THREAT TO THEIR PEACE AND SECURITY. THIS REALIZATION I THINK MIGHT BE A FACTOR IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF THOSE FREE COUNTRIES. I THINK THIS WAS DEMONSTRATED TO BE

SUCCESSFUL TO SOME DEGREE IN PORTUGAL WHEN THE NATIONS OF E

EUROPE SAID IF PORTUGAL GOES COMMUNIST IT WOULD SEVER OR AT
LEAST REDUCE THE POTENTIAL RELATIONSHIP FOR COMMERCE AND TRADE
AND MUTUAL DEFENSE THAT PRESENTLY EXISTS BETWEEN US AND YOU.
AND WITHOUT USING UNNECESSARY PRESSURE ON THE PORTUGUESE
PEOPLE THE THREAT OF 'A COMPLETE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER OF
PORTUGAL'S GOVERNMENT WAS AVOIDED. SO I WOULDN'T SEE IT AS
A CATASTROPHY OR CAUSE FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIO ALLIANCE.
BUT I SEE IT AS A CAUSE FOR CONCERN. AND A SHARP AND DIFFICULT
BALANCING OF AN EXPRESSION OF CONCERN ON THE ONE HAND. AND
THE INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTORIAL PROCESS OF A SOVEREIGN NATION
ON THE OTHER, WOULD REQUIRE VERY CAREFUL JUDGMENT AND THE
PREVENTION OF COMMUNISM AND ITS INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT BY
THE MORE WORKABLE FUNCTIONING OF A DEMOCRATIC FORCES IS
OBVIOUSLY THE BEST AND THE MOST DIFFICULT PREVENTIVE MEASURES
THAT CAN BE TAKEN.

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SALINGER: 1°D LIKE TO ASK ABOUT TWO PRECISE PROBLEMS THAT
HAVE RUFFLED U.S. FRENCH RELATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR. THE FIRST
IS CONCORDE. WHAT WOULD BE THE ATTITUDE OF A CARTER
ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS THE LANDING RIGHTS WITH CONCORDE IN
THE UNITED STATES?

CARTER: WELL I DON'T FAVOR THE USE OF THE SUPERSONIC

AIRPLANES OVER THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES FROM A FOREIGN

COUNTRY AS LONG AS OUR CONGRESS AND ADMINISTRATION HAS DECIDED

NOT TO USE THE SUPERSONIC AIRPLANES THAT ARE BUILT WITHIN

THIS COUNTRY. WE MADE A DECISION ABOUT SIX OR SEVEN YEARS

AGO THAT WE WOULD NOT GO INTO THE S.S.T. CONSTRUCTION BECAUSE:

OF THE ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY PER PASSENGER MILE.

RECAUSE OF THE ENORMOUS COST OF THE AIRPLANES AND THE INVESTMENT

OF A MAJOR PART OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND BECAUSE OF THE :

POSSIBLE DETERIORATION OF THE QUALITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT.

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PRIMARILY THROUGH NOISE, AND IF THAT RESTRAINT APPLIES
TO AMERICAN PLANES, I THINK IT OUGHT TO BE APPLIED TO THE
CONCORDE AND OTHER FOREIGN PLANES. WE ARE IN A TESTING PERIOD
NOW, AND I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO ASSESS VERY CAREFULLY THE
RESULTS OF THE LIMITED TESTS AND IF IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IT'S
TO OUR OWN ADVANTAGE IN THIS COUNTRY TO HAVE THE S.S.T.
CONTINUE TO LAND THE CONCORDE THEN I WOULD CERTAINLY CONSIDER
THAT, BUT I AGREED WITH THE CONGRESS DECISION SIX YEARS AGO
AND DON'T THINK WE OUGHT TO TREAT THE FOREIGN S.S.T. ANY
DIFFERENTLY THAN WE HAVE DECIDED TO TREAT OUR OWN S.S.T.
WHICH WAS NOT BUILT BECAUSE OF THOSE REASONS.

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SALINGER: AS YOU KNOW RECENTLY, FRANCE HAS SOLD PAKISTAN A NUCLEAR REPROCESSING PLANT AND SECRETARY KISSINGER WAS IN PAKISTAN LAST WEEK AND ACCORDING TO FRENCH HE TRIED TO TALK THE PAKISTANIANS OUT OF BUYING THE FRENCH PLANT: WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES WHEN FOREIGN COUNTRIES SELL NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT OF THAT KIND?

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I THINK THAT FRANCE OUGHT TO JOIN US IN RESTRICTING VERY
SEVERELY. THE SALE OF REPROCESSING PLANTS TO THE NON-NUCLEAR
NATIONS OF THE WORLD. EVEN THOUGH IT MIGHT CREATE SOME SLIGHT
LOSS IN THE BALANCE OF TRADE. I BELIEVE THAT THE THREAT TO
WORLD PEACE FOR THE POSSIBLE PROLIFERATION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS.
IS A MUCH MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR, AND I WOULD NOT HESTITATE AS
A PRESIDENT OF OUR COUNTRY TO EXPRESS MY CONCERN OF ABOUT THE
SALE OF SUCH PROCESSING PLANTS, ON THE PART OF FRANCE OR GERMANY
OF OUR OWN COUNTRY, AND WOULD DO ALL I COULD THROUGH PROPER IT
MEANS, PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE CONCERN. OR PUBLIC :

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SALINGER: YOU SAID THAT IF YOU WERE PRESIDENT. YOU WOULD DEAL WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN A TOUGHER WAY. COULD YOU EXPLAIN SOME OF YOUR VIEWS ON HOW DETENTE CAN PROCEED WITH A NEW ATTITUDE >
OF THE UNITED STATES VIS A VIS THE SOVIET UNION?

CARTER! WELL I THINK IN SEVERAL INSTANCES WE'VE USED DETENTE

KISSINGER ADMINISTRATIONS. I THINK WE OUGHT TO PURSUE AGGRESSIVELY

HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED

AS A PUBLIC RELATIONS EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE NIXON, FORD,

THE HARMONIOUS RELATIONSKIPS BETWEEN OUR PEOPLE AND THOSE:

OF THE SOVIET UNION. FOR INSTANCE, MAXIMUM COMMUNICATION,
A TOURIST EXCHANGE, STUDENI EXCHANGE, CULTURAL EXCHANGE, A
TRADE RELATIONSHIPS WE OUGHT AT THE SAME TIME THOUGH TO GET
A GUIDPROQUO WHEN WE YIELD TO THE SOVIETS SOMETHING THAT
THEY NEED. FOR INSTANCE, THE SALE OF WHEAT, OR GRAIN WHEN THEIR

CROPS ARE NOT ADEQUATE. THE SALE OF

ELECTRONICS EEQUIPMENT. THE SALE OF HEAVY MACHINERY. THESE PEACEFUL TRADE ITEMS ARE VERY VALUABLE TO THE SOVIET UNION.

I WOULD NOT BE HEAVY HANDED ABOUT THOSE TRADES. BUT I WOULD

WANT TO GET A COMMENSURATE RETURN OF BENEFIT TO OUR COUNTRY

OR TO WORLD PEACE AS WE TRADE WITH THE SOVIETS ON THOSE ITEMS.

WE NEED TO SEE RUSSIA LIVE UP TO HER COMMITTMENT CONCERNING

HUMAN RIGHTS AS EXPRESSED IN THE HELSINKI AGREEMENT. WHICH

I DON'T THINK THEY HAVE HONORED ADEQUATELY. WE NEED TO HAVE

A MUCH LESS BELIGERANT ATTITUDE FROM THE SOVIETS WHEN TIMES

OF CRISIS ARISE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND A JOINING WITH US

TO DAMPEN COMPATIVE ATTITUDES AS CONTRASTED TO, I THINK, :

THE STOKING OF THE FLAMES ON THE PART OF THE SOVIETS WHEN:

THE LAST MIDDLE-EAST CRISIS AROSE. WE NEED TO HAVE A MUCH MORE!

EAGER ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET UNION, TO HOLD DOWN.

THE TESTING OF PEACEFUL NUCLEAR DEVICES TO MINIMIZE A

DEPENDENCE ON ATOMIC WEAPONS AS A MECHANISM FOR RESOLVING

THIS PEACE. A MORE COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE ON THEIR PARTITHE

MITUAL FORCE REDUCTION EFFORTS. CONCERNING EUROPE AND A

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COMMITTMENT ON THE PART OF THE SOVIETS TO JOIN US IN REDUCING ENCOURAGEMENT FOR TERRORISTS. I THINK WE COULD ALSO BENEFIT BY A MORE SURE RESTRAINT OF THE SOVIET UNION ON NORTH KOREA IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD SOUTH KOREA AND THESE ARE THE KIND OF THINGS THAT CAN BE LEGITIMATE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MUTUAL! BENEFIT TO. US AND THE SOVIETS AND THERE ALL DESIGNED TO ENHANCE WORLD PEACE, BUT I WOULD BE VERY CLEAR IN MY ASPIRATIONS TO SEE, FOR INSTANCE ATOMIC WEAPONS MINIMIZED TO SET DEFINITE LIMITS TO STOP THE GROWTH IN ATOMIC WEAPONRY OR TO HAVE CAREFULLY MONITORED MUTUAL REDUCTIONS FOR THE ULTIMATE GOAL TO ELIMINATE ATOMIC WEAPONS ALL TOGETHER. THAT WON'T COME IN MY LIFETIME TO BUT THE COMMITTMENT OF OUR NATION AND THE PROOF OF THAT COMMITTMENT THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS DURING THE SALT-TALKS AND OTHERS, WOULD BE AN ASPECT OF PROPER DEALINGS WITH THE SOVIETS, WHETHER YOU CALL IT TOUGH OR NOT, I DON'T KNOW, RUT I JUST WANT TO BE SURE THAT WHEN WE DO AAN ADVANTAGE TO THE SOVIETS WE GET AN ADVANTAGE FOR WORLD PEACE IN RETURN.

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SALINGER: WHAT SHOULD BE AMERICA'S POSITION VIS A VIS THE DESIRE OF GREATER INDEPENDENCE OF CERTAIN EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM THE SOVIET UNION?

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CARTER: I THINK WE OUGHT TO KEEP THE AVENUES OF THAT INDEPENDENCE
OPEN. I WOULDN'T WANT TO HAVE ANY COVERT OPERATIONS WITHIN
THOSE COUNTRIES TO TRY TO OVERTHROW THE EXISTING GOVERNMENTS.
BUT I THINK THAT TO THE EXTENT WE CAN KEEP THE CURTAINS OPEN.
HAVE FREER TRADE RELATIONSHIPS, GOOD DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES.
A BETTER KNOWLEDGE IN THEIR COUNTRY OF OURS. A
PRESENTATION OF OUR VIEWS TO THEM THROUGH RADIO AND OTHER MEANS.
THESE KING OF THINGS I THINK CAN BE BENEFICIAL. IT OUGHT TO BE
AN ORDERLY EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS INSTEAD OF AN EFFORT TO CREATE.

REVOLUTION. I THINK WE OUGHT. TO MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE SOVIET:

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Uestem UNION THAT FOR INSTANCE A NATION LIKE YUGOSLAVIA. WHERE THE LEADERSHIP MIGHT CHANGE IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS, THAT WE STRONGLY INSIST ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE. ON YUGOSLAVIA FROM SOVIET DOMINATION. WE SHOULD ACT TO ALLEVIATE THE TENSIONS THAT PRESENTLY EXIST. TO SUMMARIZE WE SHOULD HAVE OPEN AVENUES OF TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND OUR INTENTIONS TOWARD THEM SHOULD BE HASED ON LEGITIMATE FRIENDSHIP, AN ABSENCE OF COVERT INTERFERENCE IN THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS. I THINK THAT WOULD BE THE BEST APPROACH.

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T - 1 SALINGER: ONE LAST QUESTION. ARE YOU GOING TO MAKE A TRIP ARROAD IF YOU ARE ELECTED PRESIDENT? DO YOU PLAN TO GO ABROAD BETWEEN THE TIME YOU ARE ELECTED AND THE TIME YOU TAKE OFFICE?

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CARTER: NO. I DONT HAVE ANY PRESENT PLANS FOR THAT. 1 TRIED TO AVOID ANY DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LEADERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES SINCE I HAVE BEEN A POTENTIAL NOMINEE. WHEN LEADERS HAVE COME TO THIS COUNTRY AND HAVE SUGGESTED A PRIVATE MEETING WITH ME I HAVE REFUSED, SO FAR. THINK IT'S INAPPROPRIATE FOR ME AS A NOMINEE TO BE PUT IN A POSTURE OF SPEAKING FOR THE COUNTRY EVEN ON MATTERS THAT MIGHT REQUIRE FUTURES I TRY TO STAY ALOOF FROM THAT PROSPECT. I'LL CERTAINLY MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO LET FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THEIR LEADERS KNOW ABOUT MY CHARACTER AND MY ATTITUDES BUT I THINK IT'S BEST DONE IN THE PREINAUGURATION PERIOD THROUGH PUBLIC ! STATEMENTS WHERE THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY CAN UNDERSTAND I MY POSITIONS AND THERE WOULDN'T BE ANY SEMBALANCE OF MY TRYING TO SPEAK FOR THE COUNTRY BEFORE I'M ACTUALLY PRESIDENT. SO I DOURT THAT I WILL HAVE ANY VISITS OVERSEAS BEFORE I'M INAUGURATED IF I'M SUCCESSFUL. REGARDS

SALINGER